FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. UN forces attacked Red redoubt in Korea, diplomats drafted new truce bid to Peking.
State Secy. Acheson defended Yalta pact, U.S. policy on China.
Russia rejected Western terms for Forgn. Mins. Conf.
7 Nazi "executioners" hanged by U.S. Army in Germany.
Pope Pius X (died 1914) was beatified.

Domestic News. Pres. Truman said inflation has been halted.
House passed resolution of friendship for Soviet people, compromise India aid bill; both houses voted 18½-year draft.
Supreme Court upheld conviction of 11 Red leaders.
Packers, cattlemen in "revolt" against beef price rollback.

KOREA

Red Base Attacked, Peace Moves Weighed. The UN tried to make it clear to the Reds this week it is willing to halt the Korean fighting near the 38th Parallel and talk peace. The U.S. 8th Army disclaimed intentions of trying to march back through North Korea, and UN diplomats went to work on a new peace bid.

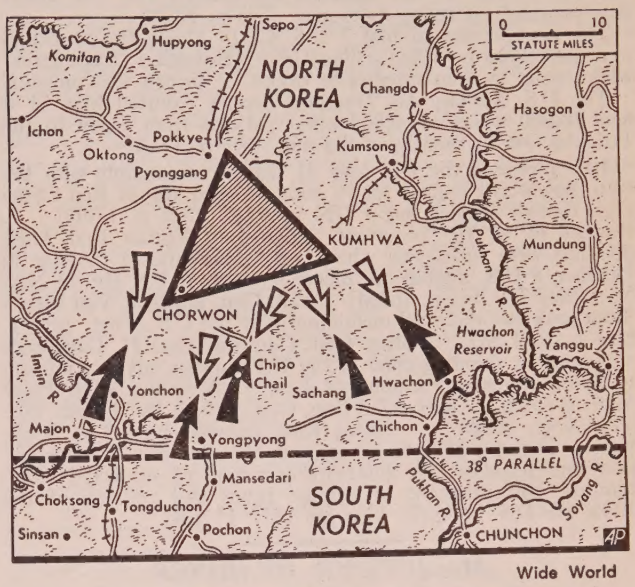
But Red China talked only of intensifying its war effort, and the 8th Army took a more forceful preventive measure against the danger of another Red offensive. It pressed an attack toward the "Iron Triangle" staging area just above the parallel where the Reds organized 2 offensives this spring. Objective was to prevent them from organizing a 3d.

Push on 'Triangle.' Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 8th Army commander, said June 2 the "pursuit" phase of the Allies' late May counter-offensive had ended with nearly all Reds expelled from South Korea. But he promised his troops will do everything they can "to stop the enemy's unwarranted aggression against South Korea and will, when necessary and profitable, meet such threats within North Korea."

The "Iron Triangle" apparently was regarded as a threat to be dealt with above the parallel, and in the next 5 days the 8th Army fought its way to the southern fringe of that enemy stronghold. Advancing a mile or 2 a day, the 8th was in sight of Chorwon and Kumhwa, southern corners of the triangle, June 7 [see map]. UN planes made heavy raids on targets inside the triangle except during rainy days June 3-4 (June is Korea's rainiest month). The Reds put up strong resistance south of the triangle, also at opposite ends of the front: southwest of Yonchon, below the parallel, and north of Inje and Yanggu. [See p. 169B-H]

UN Peace Bids. "The time has come for a new effort to end the fighting in Korea" now that UN forces have again "thrown the aggressors back across the 38th Parallel," UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie declared June 1 in a speech to the UN Assn. of Canada in Ottawa. The U.S., Britain and other Commonwealth nations were revealed June 2 to be discussing ways and means of launching a peace move. But Ernest A. Gross, Deputy U.S. Amb. to UN, said June 2 that reports of peace feelers from the Communists were false, an undeserved compliment to the Reds. "Peace efforts thus far have been entirely from one side—the UN side," he declared in New York. A committee of diplomats

Reds Defend 'Iron Triangle'



Wide World

Objective of UN troops in Korea this week was push into shaded triangular area were Reds organize offensives. Black arrows indicate UN attacks, open arrows show Reds. [See map p. 169]

representing the 16* UN countries with forces in Korea began work in Washington June 5 on the draft of a new peace bid to Red China. The South Korean Legislature voted unanimously June 5 for a resolution opposing any cease-fire that does not guarantee complete unification of Korea under the South Korean Govt. [See pp. 169D-E, 170D-E]

Statements June 6: Pres. Truman, greeting new South Korean Amb.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang, predicted for Korea the "peace with justice for which we are dedicated and for which we fight." [See pp. 171C, 98C] U.S. Defense Secy. George C. Marshall said at Washington U. commencement in St. Louis, "No man can predict exactly what the end will be (but) we have posed a terrific problem for the hostile regime in China. Let us hope . . . our opponents will come to realize war is not a profitable business." [See p. 154E] British Forgn. Secy. Herbert S. Morrison told Commons, "We still take the view that (Red China) should be admitted to the UN." But Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell was cheered by the MPs when he added there could be no stalemate in Korea and "we must defeat" the Reds. [See p. 58F]

Meanwhile a Chinese Red broadcast May 31 said Red troops need "more planes, tanks, guns, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, trucks and cars" in Korea. The outside world took this as a possible plea by Peking for more Soviet aid. The Chinese Red press announced June 3 a new public fund-raising drive the next

*Includes Colombia, now training troops to go to Korea. Others: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, U.K., U.S. (South Korea is not a UN member.)

6 months to buy more modern weapons with which to "intensify the struggle of resisting the U.S. and aiding Korea." In New York Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, Polish delegate, said on a UN broadcast June 4 there could be no Korean cease-fire until "negotiation and preparation for further negotiation" bear promise of settling Formosa's future, Red China's admission to the UN and other Far Eastern disputes as well as Korean problems. [See p. 162C]

Casualties. The U.S. Defense Dept. estimated June 1 that Red casualties in Korea through May 30 totaled 1,133,410, an increase of 108,006 since May 23. The 8th Army said June 2 9,500 Chinese were captured May 24-30. [See p. 169C, H-J]

The U.S. June 6 reported 68,352 published war casualties (11,503 dead) to June 1. Out of 202 members of West Point's 1950 graduating class sent to Korea as 2d lieutenants, 13 are dead, 30 have been wounded, 8 are missing, 4 received noncombat injuries. ROK Amb.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang estimated June 6 that 3,000,000 Korean civilians have been killed or wounded during the war. [See pp. 169J, 50C-D]

Red China said June 1 that Col. James P. Carne, the commander, and 3 majors and 21 junior officers of the British Gloucestershire Regiment's First Battalion were prisoners. Peking said 100 soldiers of the battalion surrendered and 200 others were rounded up trying to escape. [See p. 169K]

The USAF reported that 2 U.S. C-119 Flying Boxcar planes were shot down by Allied artillery June 3 through a "tragic error" while trying to drop supplies to troops. 7 airmen were missing.

The U.S. Military Air Transport Service reported May 31 it flew 20,000 wounded, 6,000 other patients from Japan to the U.S. the first 11 months of the war. [See p. 171A]

Italy promised the UN May 31 that it will comply with the Gen. Assembly's request for an arms embargo against Red China even though Italy is not a UN member. [See p. 170D] . . . **Russia's** 60 to 70 "observers" assigned to Korean Red Army divisions were withdrawn when Red China entered the war in October, a U.S. intelligence officer reported at UN Hq. in New York May 31. [See p. 162M] . . . **Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet's** 3-star rank was approved unanimously by the U.S. Senate June 1. [See p. 162L-M] . . . **Brig. Gen. Garrison (Gar) H. Davidson's** appointment as acting chief of the U.S. military advisory mission to South Korea was announced June 4. A former West Point football coach, he succeeded Brig. Gen. Francis W. Farrel. [See Vol. X, p. 289E] . . . **Shang Kum** resigned June 3 as South Korean Defense Minister, explaining that he was "implicated" in recent scandals over summary execution of suspected Communists, embezzlement of defense funds and collapse of the ROK 6th Div. in April. [See pp. 153J, 137J-K]

MacARTHUR HEARINGS

Acheson Testimony. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, chief target for Republican foes of Truman Admin. foreign policy, took on his critics this week as a witness in Senate Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Com. hearings on the MacArthur ouster.

In daily appearances June 1-2 and 4-7 Acheson defended the Govt.'s handling of Far Eastern problems back to the time of the Yalta conference in early 1945. He denied he ever stood for appeasement of the Reds in China, Formosa or anywhere else.

ACHESON

Acheson blamed the Chinese Nationalists for their own defeat in the Chinese civil war, agreed to cooperate with Senators who want to investigate the China lobby in the U.S. He said Red aggression has been dealt a serious setback in Korea. He stressed that the U.S. must do business in international affairs through the UN, said the Intl. Court may be asked to decide whether the U.S. can veto Chinese Red membership in the UN.

The secretary challenged Gen. Douglas MacArthur's supporters by saying that the general (1) recommended efforts in 1945 to bring the Chinese Nationalists and Reds together and (2) blundered same as Washington in not paying attention to advance warnings of Korean Red war plans a year ago. Acheson upheld MacArthur's removal from command, adding that he was afraid at the time of the furor it would cause. More highlights:

Yalta, Chinese Civil War—Republicans made the Chinese civil war a major issue in their questioning of Acheson. He denied June 4 that the Feb. 1945 Yalta agreement among FDR, Stalin and Churchill gave the Reds an undue advantage or that the Nationalists lacked adequate U.S. aid when they had a chance to win the civil war. He said the Yalta agreement, under which Russia was promised southern Sakhalin Island, the Kuriles, rights in Port Arthur and Dairen and partial control of Manchurian railroads, was justified in Feb. 1945 because of the war with Japan. He said Chiang Kai-shek approved of the Yalta deal, thought it would insure return of Manchuria to China and stabilize Nationalist relations with the USSR. "We did not know whether we had an atomic bomb or not" at the time of the Yalta meeting, Acheson pointed out. The Yalta pact made certain that the Russians would come into the war against Japan 3 months after VE Day, not wait until the U.S. was exhausted by "a very terrible and bloody battle" in the Japanese homeland and then "come in and do whatever they wished." He said Russia had the power to take "much more" than it was given at Yalta. He denied again June 7 that Yalta cost the Nationalists Manchuria.

In the Chinese civil war, he said June 4, the U.S. gave the Nationalists about $2 billion worth of aid—half military, half economic—and the Nationalists were beaten because of their own corruption and mistakes. He refused to agree with Republicans who suggested that the aid total had been hiked 4 times its real amount by Administration propagandists. He said 1948 was the last year the U.S. could have saved the Nationalists even by full military intervention. This, he told the Senators, would have been "abhorrent" to the GOP-controlled 80th Congress and the U.S. public. Sen. Owen Brewster (R., Me.), who said on the floor of the Senate June 5 that Acheson's account of China affairs was full of "deceit," asked Acheson in the hearings same day how the Nationalists could have been so ineffective if Red China admitted it lost 1,233,600 killed and wounded in the civil war. Acheson replied that would have meant 80% casualties for the Chinese Red Army and he didn't believe the figures. He also said June 4 that Maj. Gen. David Barr, head of a U.S. military mission to China during the civil war, reported that the Nationalist Army had "the world's worst leadership." Republicans fought June 5 against Sen. Brien McMahon's (D., Conn) demand that a report Barr gave the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. in secret March 22, 1949 be published.

When Acheson testified June 7 that the Nationalists got $200 million in gold as part of a $500 million U.S. war-aid program in 1942, McMahon charged that these funds fell into the hands of a "corrupt band of crooks" surrounding Chiang Kai-shek who used it to enrich themselves and carry on pro-Nationalist propaganda in the U.S. He demanded that the Senate investigate where the gold went. Acheson told Sens. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) and McMahon the State Dept. would cooperate with an investigation of the "China Lobby" but would not initiate it for fear of being accused of trying to retaliate against Acheson's critics. He said criticism is an "occupational hazard" of his job "and I am quite ready to bear it." (Pres. Truman said June 7 Acheson had done an excellent job of testifying, would not be permitted to quit the Cabinet. The President said Acheson had told the truth, which was seldom done these days by the opposition.) [See 155A]

Acheson gave the committees June 5 a paraphrase of a message MacArthur sent the State Dept. in 1945 recommending efforts to promote a "compromise" between the Nationalists and Reds to establish a "united, democratic China." This was offered to refute GOP charges that only State Dept. "appeasers" tried to bring the 2 Chinese factions together in order to avoid the civil war. Acheson said Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, then commanding U.S. forces in China, indorsed the MacArthur cable. Acheson also said the Nationalists, not the U.S., first proposed efforts to form a Nationalist-Red coalition in postwar China.

Acheson denied that he was even acquainted with Owen Lattimore, who Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) has charged was a pro-Soviet influence on U.S. policy on China. (McCarthy and Acheson met by accident in an elevator before the hearings June 1. McCarthy was a spectator at the hearings, fed questions to GOP committeemen, called Acheson an "extremely clever" witness.) [See p. 157K]

Formosa—On June 1, his first day of testimony, the committees voted 15-9 to make public over Acheson's protest a confidential State Dept. memorandum sent out Dec. 23, 1949 telling U.S. diplomats to prepare public opinion for Red capture of Formosa. General contents of the memorandum have been known since Jan. 1950. It said the U.S. should take the face-saving line that Formosa was of "no special military significance" and it would mean nothing outside China if the Reds took it. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), in questioning Acheson about the document, pointed out that 2 weeks later (Jan. 2, 1950) the State Dept. put out another bulletin saying Formosa was the most important bastion in the Far East next to Singapore. Knowland said the Formosa memorandum contained falsification, bore evidence of State Dept. "defeatism" toward the Chinese Reds. Acheson's explanation: The Formosa memo was intended to guide a propaganda effort, was not a real policy document, was based on advice from highest U.S. military authorities that Formosa was bound to fall to the Reds unless the U.S. intervened at the risk of war. State's propaganda objective, Acheson said, was to "minimize damage to U.S. prestige and others' morale by the possible fall of Formosa to the Chinese Communist forces." Acheson also said Gen. Wedemeyer recommended even earlier that the U.S. soft-pedal Formosa's value to avoid embarassment if the Reds took it. (Wedemeyer is often cited by pro-MacArthur Senators as a prophet of Red conquest in China and Korea whom the State Dept. ignored.) [See p. 138K]

Acheson was challenged because the U.S. agreed last winter to discuss Formosa's future in a Korean peace conference between the UN and Chinese Reds. He replied that the U.S. could not prevent such discussions if other countries in the UN wanted them, but he said an agreement to discuss a problem did not mean the State Dept. would let the Reds have their way. He reiterated that Formosa's future should be decided by UN. [See p. 163C]

Chinese Red UN Membership—Acheson also said the U.S. could not prevent UN discussion of Chinese Red membership but hoped to persuade the UN majority not to admit the Reds. He disclosed for the first time June 5 that the U.S. was prepared to ask the Intl. Court of Justice to rule on whether a U.S. veto of Red membership would be legal. [See p. 154P]

Korea, Resisting Reds—Acheson said June 1 the Reds had been checked in Korea and their losses there present them with a "grave problem." He outlined "the bedrock purpose of our foreign policy" as follows: "As a people we condemn aggression. We reject appeasement of any kind. If we had stood with our arms folded while Korea was swallowed up, it would have meant abandoning our principles (and) the defeat of the col-

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lective security system on which our own safety ultimately depends. The Four Freedoms, the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations—these were not cynical slogans . . . Our people felt in their hearts [these principles were] worth fighting for. It has been the purpose of our foreign policy to keep faith with that idea . . . to deter war if we can . . . to help peoples who had just regained their independence from losing it again to the new imperialism of the Soviet Union." [See pp. 156C, 122B]

MacArthur Ouster—Acheson said June 2 MacArthur's program for air-sea attacks on Red China might break up the world anti-Communist alliance if the U.S. carried it out alone, probably would not win the Korean war. (He defended the other Allies as ready to "take all the sufferings" of another war if they must but said they "don't want that terrible catastrophe to fall on them unnecessarily or by some provocation on our part." He said the other UN Allies turned thumbs down on "hot pursuit" of Red warplanes into Manchuria, have not been asked about a naval blockade of Red China.) Acheson approved of MacArthur's dismissal but said he urged Mr. Truman to proceed with great "caution" when the issue arose. [See pp. 170G-H, 154D]

War Warnings—Acheson testified June 6 that MacArthur's Tokio Hq. reported March 10, 1950 it had a tip the North Koreans planned to attack South Korea in June. He said Tokio and Washington agencies "all" discounted the warning because false alarms along the same line had been coming through almost monthly since Oct. 1949. [See p. 163D]

WEST EUROPE

Reds Reject Big 4 Bid. Russia in effect turned down June 4 the U.S.-British-French proposal for a Big 4 Forgn. Ministers conference starting in Washington July 23. The Russians said they will accept the invitation only if the Atlantic pact and U.S. bases overseas are placed on the agenda. The Western allies specifically refused this in last week's note to Moscow as well as in the Dep. Forgn. Ministers meeting in Paris. [See p. 171N]

Atlantic Forces. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, conferred in Paris June 2-5 with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and French officials to get information for Congressional hearings on a new $8.5 billion foreign aid bill. He went to London June 6. Bradley said June 2 the Atlantic bloc "would be better off" with Spain, Greece and Turkey in the alliance. [See pp. 162N, 155M]

Eisenhower visited the Normandy beachhead area of France June 6 for observances of the 7th anniversary of D-Day in World War II. He said in Ste. Mère Eglise "all aggressors would do well to remember" that "the free world would rally here again if Western civilization" is threatened. [See p. 163M]

3,872 more men of the U.S. 4th Infantry Div. landed in Bremerhaven, Germany June 3-4 [see p. 171K]. The USAF reported June 6 it now has 20,000 airmen and 4,000 dependents based at 5 B-29 and B-50 airfields in Britain. [See p. 171J]

Russia 'Convicted' on Slave Camps. A tribunal of the "Intl. Comm. Against Concentration Camps" in Brussels found Russia guilty June 1 of pressing men, women and children into slave labor. The "verdict" came after a simulated trial May 20-June 1 in which survivors of Soviet work camps told their stories to the jury of former inmates of Nazi camps. [See pp. 164J, 142F-G]

GERMANY

7 Nazis Hanged. 7 Nazis convicted in 1946-47 for the murder of thousands during the war, were hanged by the U.S. Army in Landsberg prison June 7 after the U.S. Supreme Court refused a further stay. Atty. Warren Magee said in Washington 600,000 Germans had signed petitions in their behalf. They were the last of 275 doomed by the U.S. for war crimes. Their names: S.S. Gen. Oswald Pohl, who destroyed the Warsaw ghetto, supervised Nazi extermination camp system; S.S. Gen. Otto Ohlendorf, whose units slaughtered 90,000 civilians in the Soviet Union; S.S. Gen. Erich Naumann, whose men killed 3,530 Jews & gypsies in Russia in one month; S.S. Col. Werner Braune, who massacred "racial undesirables" in the Crimea; S.S. Col. Paul Blobel, responsible for the massacre of 60,000 in 2 days in Kiev in Sept. 1941; S.S. Lt. Hans Schmidt, adjutant at Buchenwald where 5,000 victims died monthly; S.S. Sgt. Georg Schallermair, rollcall leader at Muehlendorf, Dachau subsidiary, who personally beat inmates to death. [See p. 156K]

Ex-Krupp executive Ewald O. Loeser's 7-year war-crimes sentence was commuted by U.S. authorities June 2 to time served. He was convicted in 1948. [See Vol. VIII, p. 242E]

Red 'Peace' Plebiscite. East German officials announced June 6 that 13,034,477 ballots, or 95.98%, were cast in favor of demilitarization and a peace treaty "for all Germany" in 1951 in the 3-day plebiscite June 3-5. 546,622 voted against. The plebiscite was banned in West Germany and West Berlin. Balloting was open in most cases. [See pp. 156J, 67D]

Austria—U.S. Soviet Disputes. The U.S. demanded June 4 that Russia punish the Soviet soldier who killed U.S. Army Cpl. Paul Gresens in Vienna May 4 and indemnify the Gresens family. The note, presented in Moscow, said the Soviet mission in Vienna had refused to cooperate in a joint investigation of 11 witnesses, who said 2 Red soldiers involved fired first. [See 148G]

Walter J. Donnelly, U.S. High Comm. in Austria, revealed June 6 that he has asked the Russians to withdraw their repatriation commission from Salzburg, Austria in the U.S. zone by June 8. Soviet High Comm. Gen. Vadim P. Sviridov said the demand violated the Yalta agreement. The commission has repatriated 106 Russians in 3 years. [See 174G; VIII, 143E]

UNITED NATIONS

India Adamant on Kashmir. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru refused June 5 to abide by a UN Security Council request to halt preparations for a pro-Indian Kashmir Constitutional election. He said he upheld the position as previously stated by India's UN delegates: The Kashmir Assembly to be chosen in the election will have the right to decide Kashmir's future. [See 172A]

Israeli Assembly Obeys UN. A motion by the extreme left and right wings to defy the UN Security Council and resume drainage operations in the disputed part of the Huleh zone next to Syria was beaten in the Israeli Knesset (Assembly) in Jerusalem June 4. However, the Knesset voted 51-25 for a resolution upholding the Israeli Govt.'s view that the Security Council's request was wrong even though Israel is obeying it. Israel halted all drainage work in the Huleh district June 6 pending UN negotiations for an Israeli-Syrian settlement. [See p. 172A-B]

Trusteeship Council, opening its 9th session in New York June 5, elected British delegate Sir Alan Burns as Council president and tabled indefinitely a Soviet motion to seat Red China. (The 11-1 vote to postpone the Red China issue was the 77th time the Reds have lost out of 78 votes in UN organizations on Chinese representation. The Reds were admitted this year to the Universal Postal Union, a UN specialized agency.) [See pp. 99C, 51D-E] . . . **Intl. Civil Aviation Org.** in Montreal issued to its 57 member countries June 1 a new code of standards for design of the world's airports. It will take effect Jan. 1 unless disapproved by at least 29 countries by Nov. 1. The ICAO reported May 22 that international (except USSR, Red China) and domestic passenger traffic in civil aviation totaled 30,000,000 passengers for a 14% gain in 1949 and cargo traffic was 33% heavier than in 1948. [See p. 131B] . . . **Food & Agriculture Org.** announced May 26 a $5,758,433 program of technical advisory aid to poor countries this year to help them increase their output of food and farm products. [See pp. 164D, 107K-L] . . . **Intl. Children's Emergency Fund,** lacking money for new programs, shelved requests May 24 for additional aid to children in Greece, Korea, West Germany and Yugoslavia. An unspent $406,000 allocation for ICEF aid to Albania was canceled May 22 because Albania would not let Hayden Walling, an American, return as ICEF mission chief after a trip abroad. [See p. 99F]

World Health Org. Executive Board in Geneva elected Prof. Jacques Parisot of Nancy U. (France) as its chairman June 1. The WHO Assembly closed May 25 after adoption of new international sanitary regulations (effective Oct. 1, 1952) for health protection in trade and travel. [See p. 164F] . . . **Permanent Court of Arbitration's** (The Hague) new secretary general, Dr. Alexander Loudon of Holland, took office June 1 to succeed the late A. M. Snouck Hurgronje [see Vol. VII, p. 166E]. New U.S. members of the court appointed by Pres. Truman June 4: Francis Biddle, Edwin DeWitt Dickinson, Charles Cheney Hyde (ex-War Secy. Robert P. Patterson is the other U.S. member). . . . **UN Staff Assn.** announced June 1 election of a new, fairly conservative Staff Council (41 members) to represent UN employes in negotiations with Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie's administration. New Council presiding officer: Jack Davies of Britain, UN training section chief. [See p. 130P; Vol. X, 156D] . . . **Egerton H. Norman,** 41, was named acting permanent Canadian UN representative May 31. He has been head of the American & Far Eastern Div. of Canada's External Affairs Dept. [See 96D-E]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Calls Inflation Halted. Pres. Truman said in a June 7 statement that Govt. anti-inflationary measures plus voluntary action

by consumers and business have stopped "the upward rush of prices." Current price wars which have spread from New York to other big cities are "a good indication that our anti-inflation program is working," he said. But he urged extension and strengthening of the Defense Production Act, scheduled to expire this month, to keep the "heavy" inflationary pressures of the next few months, when defense spending will increase by an annual rate of $30 billion, from becoming "unmanageable." [See pp. 183F, 174N, 147E-F]

Decries Aid Bar. Pres. Truman June 2 signed a $364,932,000 supplemental appropriation for Govt. agencies for the rest of fiscal 1951. But he urged repeal of a rider by Sen. James P. Kem (R., Mo.) barring U.S. economic aid to nations sending strategic goods to Communist countries. He pointed out that it was a major item of foreign policy legislation yet had never been considered by the foreign affairs committee of either house. He warned that it would weaken U.S. security and "collective security of the free world." "If we cut off our aid to a friendly country, we might hurt ourselves more than we hurt the Soviet Union," he said. (A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee headed by Rep. Laurie C. Battle [D., Ala.] urged June 6 that military as well as economic aid be denied nations shipping strategic materials to the Reds.) [See pp. 180F, 162D-E]

(British Board of Trade Pres. Sir Hartley Shawcross told Commons May 31 that Britain sold 4,061 tons of rubber to Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania between Jan. 1 and April 1. Malaya exported 14,425 tons of raw rubber to Russia and 4,917 tons to other Soviet bloc nations in the same period. But 1/5 of Britain's timber imports and 1/3 of its coarse grain imports come from Russia, he said.) [See pp. 162E-F, 158C]

House Gets Phone-Wire Ration. Pres. Truman May 29 signed a bill giving House members $250 extra (they already received $500 each) for phone & telegraph expenses for fiscal 1951. After June 30 they go on a communications ration basis: 150 minutes of long-distance phone calls and 1,000 words of telegrams a month at Govt. expense. [See p. 29L]

Delegates Interior Powers. Pres. Truman June 5 issued an executive order relieving him of much routine paper work. It delegates to the Interior Secretary the power to make minor decisions in his department which he makes anyway but which formerly needed Presidential approval. [See Vol. X, p. 164L]

Scores Real Estate Lobby. A telegram from Pres. Truman warning of "the danger which threatens us if the real estate lobby succeeds in killing public housing" was read by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri at a "Save Public Housing" meeting in New York June 1. The meeting protested the House's May 4 reduction in Govt.-aided housing units beginning July 1. [See p. 164P]

Resignation. Seth W. Richardson, 71, Republican, as chairman of Subversive Activities Control Board June 6 to undergo an operation. [See p. 132F]

Torquay tariff agreements with 17 countries announced by the U.S. May 8 were proclaimed in effect June 2. [See p. 148B]

CONGRESS

Trade Pacts Bill Passed. A compromise bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 2 more years (to June 12, 1953) was passed by the House June 5 and sent to the President. The measure contains controversial "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions, directs the President to end any concessions to the Soviet bloc and bans importation from Russia or Red China of ermine, fox, kolinsky, martin, mink, muskrat and weasel furs. [See pp. 180B, 172N]

Arizona Project Voted. The Senate voted 50-28 June 5 to authorize a $788 million central Arizona irrigation-&-power project. A similar bill has been shelved by the House Interior Com. until Arizona and California settle a dispute over rights to Colorado River water. [See Vol. X, p. 60A]

Negro Vet Hospital Rejected. A proposal to build a $5 million hospital for Negro veterans in Franklin County, Va., Booker T. Washington's birthplace, was defeated by a 222-117 House vote June 6. Negro Reps. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) and William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) led the fight against it, urging continuance of nonsegregated veterans hospitals. The Veterans Admin. also opposed the plan. Chrmn. John Rankin (D., Miss.) of the House Veterans Com. favored it. [See p. 50E]

John M. Jonkel, 35, Chicago public relations man, was fined $5,000 in Baltimore June 4 for violating Maryland's corrupt practices act while campaign manager for Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.). He pleaded guilty to not accounting properly for campaign contributions and to other irregularities. [See p. 124K]

'FRIENDSHIP' FOR SOVIETS. Only 43 of the House's 433 members showed up June 4 to vote on a resolution expressing the American people's friendship for the Soviet "peoples." It was adopted 36-7 and sent to the Senate, which approved a similar measure last month. [See p. 158N]

"36 hours after Russia moves her 150 divisions against Western Europe, every city in the Soviet Union with a concentration of troops or war potential will be blasted by atom bombs," Rep. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.), U.S. House Appropriations Com. chairman, said June 5. He said USAF A-bomber crews "have their orders" and are on a standby basis. Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) June 4: "If I were President today, I think I would give the order to use" the A-bomb in Korea. [See pp. 171H, 146E, 107C, 17C]

ARMED FORCES

Draft Bill Voted. A compromise bill extending Selective Service until July 1, 1955 was passed by Senate voice vote June 1 and by the House 339-41 June 7. It lowers draft age from 19 to 18½ but bars drafting anyone under 19 until the 19-26 manpower pool is exhausted. A provision for universal military service beginning at 18 will take effect only if new legislation is approved. The bill requires draftees to serve 24 months on active duty and then 8 years in reserve. No recruits can be sent overseas unless they have at least 4 months' basic training. The bill sets a 5 million-man ceiling on armed strength but suspends until July 31, 1954 the present 2% quota for service women. It provides for some lowering of physical and mental standards to make 150,000 present 4-Fs acceptable. Reservists called up from now on can be made to serve 24 months, but reservists already on active duty can request release after 17 months' service provided they were in uniform for 12 or more months in World War II. Only 12,500 aliens can be recruited instead of the 125,000 originally proposed. [See p. 124G-H]

Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. assured the Senate May 31 that draft boards will not be bound by the results of deferment tests taken by college students. Delegates to the convention of the American Gold Star Mothers voted unanimously in Washington May 31 against educational or other special deferments. [See p. 173C].

Roosevelt Ward Jr., 21, secretary of the Labor Youth League (a group on the Justice Dept.'s subversive list), was arrested by the FBI in New York May 31 on draft evasion charges.

AVC Meets. 5 ways of opening up "windows in the Iron Curtain" were proposed by Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) at the 5th annual convention of the American Veterans Com. in New York May 31-June 3. They included operation of a UN radio station "within the Soviet Union" and a letter-writing campaign by Americans to Soviet-dominated countries. The AVC urged Pres. Truman to dismiss Veterans Admin. Carl R. Gray Jr. for "vacillations" and yielding to "influences of reactionary bureaucrats." The group opposed veterans bonuses and general pensions, voted to accept Korea veterans as members and reelected Michael Straight chairman. [See Vol. X, pp. 417H, 77N]

160-Ton TNT Blast. 160 tons of TNT buried in western Utah's clay flats were exploded by Army engineers May 22—the biggest non-atomic explosion ever touched off by man. The blast climaxed tests of underground shelters and was directed by John D. Parker of Engineering Research Associates. [See p. 173A]

Appointments. Mary Jo Shelly, World War II Wave officer, as director of Women in the Air Force (Wafs) effective June 11 (announced May 31). Her rank: colonel. [See p. 173E-F] . . . Harold V. Stirling, head of the Veterans Admin.'s education & training program, as Asst. Veterans Administrator for insurance May 31. [See p. 173E-F] . . . Col. Lawrence Wilkinson as chairman of N.Y. State Civil Defense Comm. May 31. [See p. 93F]

SUPREME COURT

Upholds Conviction of Reds. The Supreme Court, by a 6-2 decision June 4, upheld the convictions of 11 U.S. Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to teach & advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. The ruling was handed down on the court's last decision date before the summer recess.

The Communists had been convicted in New York in Oct. 1949 after a 9-month trial before Fed. Dist. Judge Harold R. Medina. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson's basic opinion rejected their plea that the Smith Act of 1940, under which they were convicted, violated the First Amendment's freedom-of-speech guarantees. Vinson said the defendants "intended to overthrow the government as speedily as circumstances would permit," creating "a clear and present danger" justifying use of the act.

Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas, in separate dissents, held that the Smith Act did violate the amendment. They said the defendants were not accused of conspiracy to overthrow the Govt. and the trial proved no overt acts justifying abridgment of freedom under the "clear-&-present-danger" rule. Justice Tom C. Clark, Attorney General during part of the Govt.'s action against the 11 Communists, did not participate.

The decision affirmed Judge Medina's sentences of 5 years in jail for 10 of the defendants and 3 years for the 11th and his action in fining them $10,000 each. Those facing 5-year terms: Eugene Dennis, 46, CP general secretary; John B. Williamson, 47, labor secretary; Jacob Stachel, 51, educational director; Benjamin J. Davis Jr., 47, national committee member; Henry Winston, 40, national organization secretary; John Gates, 37, *Daily Worker* editor; Irving Potash, 49, vice president of the Intl. Fur Workers; Gilbert Green, 44, Illinois party chairman; Carl Winter, 43, Michigan chairman, and Gus Hall, 40, Ohio chairman. Robert G. Thompson, 35, New York State chairman, got only 3 years because of his World War II record.

In a separate action the court refused to review contempt-of-court sentences imposed by Medina on 6 attorneys for the Communists. The sentences were 6 months each for Dennis (who acted as his own lawyer), Harry Sacher and Richard Gladstein; 4 months each for George W. Crockett Jr. and Abraham J. Isserman; 30 days for Louis F. McCabe. [See Vol. X, p. 341K]

Reaction. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath: Upholding of the Smith Act will mean early Justice Dept. action against other subversives. Rep. Francis E. Walter (Pa.), ranking Democrat on the House Un-American Activities Com. (June 5): "If it is illegal for an individual Communist leader to follow the party line [advocating violent overthrow of the Govt.] . . . how can the organization that prescribes this line" be legal?

The Communists denounced the decision. Eugene Dennis: The "Truman court majority" voted to substitute thought control for free speech; it will lead to attempts to smash unions, terrorize Negroes, stifle the peace movement. Gilbert Green: "A cynical mockery of the Bill of Rights."

Other Rulings on Communism. The court June 4 ruled 5-4 that Los Angeles had a right to require city employes to take loyalty oaths, but it rejected dismissals solely on the basis of past CP membership. Justices Douglas, Black, Felix Frankfurter and Harold H. Burton dissented [see Vol. IX, p. 397C]. The court denied a hearing to Vincent W. Hallinan, Harry Bridges' attorney who got a 6-month contempt sentence during Bridges' perjury trial. [See Vol. X, p. 109A]

Other decisions June 4: (1) Upheld, by refusing to review, a lower court ruling ordering the U. of N.C. to admit 4 Negro law students [see pp. 118K, 135N-P]; (2) ruled 6-3 in 4 related cases that the Taft-Hartley law applies to the construction industry and bars secondary-boycott picketing of a general contractor to make him stop dealing with an employer of non-union labor (Justices Douglas, Stanley F. Reed and Robert H. Jackson dissented); (3) reversed the contempt conviction of Irving Greenberg of Philadelphia who refused on self-incrimination grounds to answer a grand jury's questions in a tax violation inquiry [see p. 173M]; (4) upheld 6-3 cities' (specifically Alexandria, Va.) right to ban door-to-door peddling of publications without violating freedom of speech or press (Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Black and Douglas dissented); (5) held 6-3 that persons who break up meetings on public affairs may not be sued for damages (the Crescenta-Canada Democratic Club of Los Angeles County accused 5 men of breaking up a meeting to prevent adoption of a resolution backing the Marshall Plan; Justices Burton, Black and Douglas dissented); (6) upheld 5-2 the Timken Roller Bearing Co.'s conviction of conspiring with its British and French affiliates to eliminate competition in international manufacture and sale of anti-friction bearings, but rejected 4-3 a lower court order that Timken must dispose of its interests in the foreign affiliates. [See Vol. X, p. 53P]

Coplon Conviction Upheld. Judith Coplon's espionage conviction in Washington in 1949 was upheld by the U.S. Appeals Court there June 1 but it ordered a hearing of her complaint that the FBI tapped her phone while she talked with her attorney before and during the trial. The Appeals Court in New York Dec. 5 reversed her New York conviction on similar charges earlier in 1950. The Govt. has appealed. [See Vol. X, p. 394N]

Philip Bart, *Daily Worker* manager, was sentenced in Washington June 1 to 3 months in jail and fined $500 for contempt of Congress [see p. 157J]. 15th person to be acquitted of contempt in District Court in Washington this year (May 31): David J. Bohm, atomic scientist, who refused to answer questions regarding "Scientist X" [see Vol. X, p. 395A]. Dr. Howard W. Larsh, U. of Oklahoma botanist, one of 48 employes ousted for refusing to sign state loyalty oaths, was reported June 6 to have been cleared by both the FBI and a federal loyalty board for a secret Govt. research project. [See p. 117L]

Bus Broadcasts Banned. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled unanimously in Washington June 1 that transit companies have no right to make their passengers "captive audiences" by broadcasting advertising in their buses and streetcars. The decision, which had no effect on "occasional broadcasts of music alone," involved Washington's Capital Transit Co. and Transit Radio, Inc., owner of WWDC-FM, Washington. [See Vol. IX, p. 413F; X, 7D]

LABOR

Auto Raise Approved. The Wage Stabilization Board June 6 unanimously approved a 4¢-an-hour "productivity" raise for 350,000 Gen. Motors employes. It offered to accept a similar raise for 650,000 additional members of the CIO United Auto Workers if their employers follow GM's example and agree not to use the raise to increase prices. Ford and Packard had said they would need a price rise to offset raises. Existing contracts provide for productivity raises. [See p. 165D]

The WSB June 7 unanimously approved 15% raises for 25,000 members of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers employed in Atlantic Coast shipyards. [See p. 61G]

Creation of a 12-member Labor Dept. commission (4 public, 4 industry, 4 private members) to stabilize construction industry wages was authorized by the WSB June 2. [See p. 173H]

Pay Agreements. (June 1) Westinghouse Electric Corp. averted a strike by giving a 9¢ hourly raise to 51,000 members of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers retroactive to April 16 but subject to WSB approval. [See Vol. X, p. 324H] . . . (June 2) The Southern Bell Telephone Co. and the CIO Communications Workers agreed on a 10% raise for 45,000 employes in 9 Southern states, 20% of the raise being subject to WSB approval. [See Vol. X, p. 379H] . . . (June 4) West Coast shipyards gave 5¢-an-hour raises to 27,000 members of 14 AFL Metal Trades Council unions subject to WSB approval. [See p. 30K]

'Wetback' Arrests. 19 members of the AFL Farm Labor Union were reported arrested in Brawley, Calif. by June 4 for making "citizens' arrests" of "wetbacks." 3 of them were seized June 3 on kidnaping charges. California allows citizens to arrest illegal immigrants and turn them over to the authorities. Union members have arrested about 1,200 suspected wetbacks since the anti-wetback strike started May 24. The Immigration Service began using planes to return them to Mexico June 1. Mexico's Forgn. Ministry said June 2 that although legal contracting centers in Mexico are jammed U.S. farmers prefer to hire wetbacks, who work for less than legal pay. [See p. 173J]

Unemployment Down. The Census Bureau reported June 5 that unemployment dropped in May to 1,609,000—lowest since the war. Employment rose to 61,193,000. [See p. 168E]

GENERAL

P. R. Votes for Home Rule. Puerto Ricans voted 386,812 to 118,941 June 4 to rule themselves under their own Constitution. The Constitution will be drafted at a constitutional convention by delegates to be elected Aug. 27 and will become law if accepted by a referendum Jan. 21, 1952 and approved by the U.S. Congress. It will replace the Congressional act under which the island is now ruled, giving the island full local automony but not affecting its status as a U.S. possession. [See Vol. X, p. 213D]

Ohio Redistricting. A bill to revise the 38-year-old boundaries of Ohio's 23 Congressional districts was passed by the State Legislature June 3. [See p. 5A]

James F. Hearn was reelected Wilmington Mayor June 2.

Edward V. Sittler, Ohio-born German citizen who broadcast for the Nazis during World War II, was ordered by the U.S. Board of Immigration June 5 to leave the U.S. within 90 days or face deportation. He has 7 children, a German-British wife.

Mrs. Fiorello H. La Guardia, widow of New York's former Mayor, won a 6¢ libel award in New York June 5 from the Hearst Corp. and *N.Y. Daily Mirror.* Her husband sued them for $300,000 in 1947 for accusing him of suppressing reports of "graft, incompetence and corruption." [See Vol. VII, p. 416P]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INDIA

Press Curb Voted. A bill giving the Govt. the constitutional right to place "reasonable restrictions" on freedom of speech and the press was passed by the Indian Parliament in New Delhi June 1 after 3 weeks of spirited national debate. Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said the act was necessary to maintain order and protect the country's international relations by preventing irresponsible actions by the Indian press [see p. 182E-F]. The press measure, passed 228-19, was part of a bill containing 14 amendments to the Constitution. Others dealt with land reform and nationalization of industries. [See pp. 166E, 68A, 59A]

U.S. Food Aid Settled. A compromise $190,000,000 Indian wheat loan bill was passed by the U.S. House (255-82) June 6 and sent to the Senate.

House-Senate conferees agreed June 5 to make the bill say India should make "as much repayment in as many strategic and critical materials as possible." They struck out specific references to manganese and monazite. (India already provides 32.9% of U.S. manganese imports. Monazite, which contains atomic materials, has been banned for export by both India and the U.S. since 1946.) The USAF also announced May 26 it will send 2 C-47 planes from Germany to spray DDT on locust-plagued areas in India. Indian officials said June 1-2: India has now received or contracted for about 75% of the food it needs to make up for a 4-to-5 million-ton deficiency this year; India will import about 1,000,000 tons of wheat and 635,000 tons of milo (grain sorghum) from the U.S. in addition to the 2 million-ton wheat loan. India was revealed May 30 to have turned down a proffered gift of low-grade Canadian wheat. [See p. 163G]

India also said May 31 it had been unable to close a deal for a million tons of grain offered by Red China. So far the Chinese Reds have actually agreed to deliver only 520,000 tons by October. An Indian report May 28 showed that India exported $4.2 million worth of goods—nearly all of it sacking—to Red China in the 11 months ended in February. [See p. 154N]

Socialists sponsored a huge parade of peasants and workers in New Delhi June 3 to protest the Nehru Govt.'s "utter failure to provide the people with even the barest requirements of food, clothing and houses." [See p. 106J] . . . **Natl. Income Com.** estimated May 5 that per capita income in India was 255 rupees ($54) a year in 1948-49. . . . **Indian Communist Party** announced the resignation June 4 of Rajeshwar Rao, its veteran general secretary. It was implied that he split with other party leaders over terms of a new CP platform on economic, industrial and agrarian reform in India. [See p. 106K]

NEHRU SHUSHES WORLD PRESS. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru May 29 on what statesmen and the press should do in the present world crisis: "It will be good if all statesmen of the world controlling the destinies of millions of people keep quiet for a few months. Better still, if the press of the world keeps quiet for a few months. This will advance the cause of peace." [See pp. 182B, 155E, 105K]

Britain. The 13,000 drivers of Britain's nationalized long-distance trucking system returned to work June 2 after a 6-day unauthorized strike. [See p. 85M] . . . Lord Ogmore was appointed Civil Aviation Minister June 1. [See p. 174F-G] . . . Chapter House (adjoining Westminster Abbey), 700-year-old first home of the English House of Commons, was reopened to the public May 17 after restoration of World War II damage.

Greece. Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, 68, who forged the army that beat the Reds in 1949, quit as Greek armed forces commander May 30 because of a dispute with members of King Paul's court. He was said to feel court members were interfering in military affairs. Court members thought Papagos was trying to dictate appointments to the royal military household; some politicians said he wanted too much authority. The court members quit to appease him, but the King refused to accept their resignations June 5. [See p. 155M; Vol. X, 14N]

A UN Balkan Com. team of observers confirmed June 3 a Greek complaint that Bulgarian troops crossed the Greek border and attacked a Greek patrol May 29. [See p. 91A]

Ireland. Final returns June 1 from a May 30 Parliamentary election in Ireland showed that ex-Prime Min. Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail party fell short of regaining control of the Dail Eireann (lower house). Fianna Fail won 69 seats (gain of 2). The parties that supported Prime Min. John A. Costello's 3-year-old regime won 64 seats and independents, mostly pro-Costello, won 14. Other party totals: Costello's Fine Gael 40 (gain of 9), Labor 16 (loss of 3), Farmers 6 (loss of one), Forgn. Min. Sean MacBride's Republicans 2 (loss of 8). The election was called May 4 because of a split in Costello's Cabinet over Health Min. Noel Browne's (independent Rep.) efforts to establish free health service for mothers and children and Farmer demands for higher milk prices. [See pp. 156A-B, 110J-K; Vol. VIII, 49M]

King George VI of England canceled May 30 a trip to Belfast, Northern Ireland because of bomb attacks on British property and threats against his life by Irish revolutionaries there. Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret visited Belfast June 1 without the King. [See pp. 158G-H, 10F; Vol. VIII, 382C]

Italy. Communists and Christian Dems. each won 30 seats in the 90-member Sicilian regional Parliament June 3. The neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement made biggest gains by polling 12.8% of the vote. Christian Dems. polled 31.2%, Communists 30.2%. Other anti-Red parties received the balance of the vote. (The Vatican *L'Osservatore Romano* said June 1: Red strength in recent North Italy municipal elections was due to the fact that, despite U.S. aid, Italy still has such low living standards the Reds can exploit dissatisfaction.) [See p. 174K]

Liberia. A report May 31 said 20 leaders of the aboriginal Reformation Party had been arrested and their party chief, Dihdwo Twe, was sought on sedition charges for saving asked that the UN supervise Liberian elections held May 1. Twe's party did not qualify a slate of candidates under Liberian election laws and only Pres. William V. S. Tubman's True Whig Party appeared on the ballot. Twe dispatched a memorandum to UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie in April (UN Hq. in New York said June 1 it never arrived) asking that the UN prevent "political suppression" in Liberia. The Govt. in turn ordered Twe arrested "for making an appeal for foreign intervention in domestic affairs." Liberian women and aboriginal property owners voted for the first time in the May 1 election. [See p. 110J-K]

Luxembourg. Communists lost the right to introduce legislation when their Parliamentary representation dropped from 5 (minimum to offer bills) to 4 as a result of elections in the northern and central half of Luxembourg June 3. The new Parliament will have 21 Christian Dems. and 8 Liberals (governing coalition), 18 Socialists, 4 Reds, one Ind. Soc. [See p. 75B]

South Africa. Police and members of a crowd of 50,000 colored people demonstrating outside the Houses of Parliament against separate registration lists for white and colored voters clashed May 28 in the worst riot in Capetown's history. 28 persons were seriously injured. [See p. 110L] . . . South Africa and Spain agreed May 25 to exchange diplomatic representatives for the first time. [See p. 53M]

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. End of embargoes on exports and imports of many kinds of goods, imposed 2 years ago when Brazil was short of dollars, was announced June 3. The Govt. said Brazil's dollar credits have improved and Brazilian goods may be exported for any currency in international circulation. [See pp. 131B, 62E-F] . . . Suppression of a Communist-inspired revolt by Tupiniquin Indians in Bahia and Minas Geraes provinces was reported by police June 5. They said the Reds persuaded the Indians to go on the warpath on grounds that "Pres. Vargas has promised us lands and we are taking them." [See p. 102K]

Bolivia's military government was recognized by Chile and Colombia May 26 and Argentina June 5. 8 countries have now recognized the new regime. [See p. 166J] . . . **Guatemalan** school teachers returned to work June 4 after a 17-day strike through which they forced payment of back wages. A strike of 8,000 workers on Govt. farms for removal of Mariano Arevalo, brother of ex-Pres. Juan José Arevalo, as farm administrator was abandoned May 30 when discharged workers were reinstated and

wage negotiations arranged. [See p. 150G-H] . . . **Nicaraguan** Govt. ordered martial law in Granada and Léon May 31 after disturbances by Granada U. students over Pres. Anastasio Somoza's order merging their school with the Natl. U. in Léon. Somoza said one university would be enough for Nicaragua and the merger would make money available for 150 new elementary schools. Nicaragua has a 60% illiteracy rate. [See p. 150H] . . . **Uruguayan** Communist leaders in the General Workers Union had to call off a general strike scheduled for June 5 because rank-&-file members would not support it. [See pp. 107M-N, 78J]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW YORK THEATER

Statistics of 1950-51 season (ended May 31): 89 shows opened, including 10 ANTA productions, 6 City Center revivals, 5 Gilbert & Sullivan revivals by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co., 3 revivals and a revue at the Arena and 3 Festival Theater revivals. New shows included 42 plays, 9 musicals, 4 revues. There were 34 revivals of all types. 3 musicals and a play from previous seasons and 10 plays, 6 musicals and a revival from the current year survived the season. [See Vol. X, p. 175M]

CLOSED

THE AUTUMN GARDEN, 101 performances, June 2. [See p. 79K]
BELL, BOOK & CANDLE, 233 performances, June 2. [See Vol. X, p. 380A]
THE COUNTRY GIRL, 235 performances, June 2. [See Vol. X, p. 380A]
NOT FOR CHILDREN, 7 performances, Feb. 17. [See p. 55M]

NEW BOOKS

COLLISION OF EAST AND WEST, by Herrymon Maurer. Study of lives & emotions of Eastern peoples. June 6. (Regnery, 302 pp., $4.50)†

FAILURE IN JAPAN, with Keystones for a Positive Policy, by Robert B. Textor. Foreword by Owen Lattimore. Civilian's dubious report on occupation. May 31. (Day, 262 pp., $3)†

THE GENERAL WHO MARCHED TO HELL, by Earl Schenck Miers. About Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman. May 30. (Knopf, 349 pp., $4.50)†

THE HIGH CALLING, by James Street. Sequel about Pastor London Wingo of "The Gauntlet." June 7. (Doubleday, $3)*

THE MacARTHUR I KNOW, by Gen. George C. Kenney. "A MacArthur man" tells of the war years. June 5. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 264 pp., $2.75)†

THE MUTINOUS WIND: A Sorcerer's Tale, by Elizabeth Reynard. Early New England fantasy. June 4. (Houghton Mifflin, 210 pp., $2.75)*

SUDDEN GLORY, by Cid Ricketts Sumner. A girl grows up in Mississippi in 1880s. June 5. (Bobbs-Merrill, 326 pp., $3)*

THE WILDEST OF THE WEST, by Forbes Parkhill. Denver and its lusty inhabitants of frontier days. June 4. (Holt, 310 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-Fiction

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune June 3; based on national sales)

FICTION: James Jones' "From Here to Eternity," F. Van Wyck Mason's "Proud New Flags," James A. Michener's "Return to Paradise," Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Joy Street."

NON-FICTION: Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer's "Washington Confidential," Duke of Windsor's "A King's Story," Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki," Ethel Waters' "His Eye Is on the Sparrow," Lowell Thomas Jr.'s "Out of This World."

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Beef Output Cut. Armour and Wilson, 2 of the "big 4" meat packers, shut down their Chicago beef plants June 6 as beef output was cut throughout the U.S. as a result of an apparent revolt by cattlemen and processers against the price rollback. Cattle shipments to Midwest markets dropped to a 3-year low, and industry sources said some cattle was already going to the black market. But the shortages had so far not reached the retail level. Pres. Truman met with cattle industry spokesmen and his stabilization chiefs June 5 and then told reporters June 7 that Price Stabilization Dir. Michael V. DiSalle had full authority in the matter. DiSalle immediately announced that beef price rollbacks would be imposed as scheduled. [See p. 159M]

Prices. The RFC cut tin prices from $1.39 a lb. to $1.36 June 1 in an effort to force down the "fantastically" high prices of the Belgian-British-Dutch-Bolivian tin cartel. [See p. 126H] . . . Pullman car charges went up 15% June 1 as a result of the ICC's decision not to veto the rise. [See Vol. VIII, p. 123H-J] . . . OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle asked Canada June 6 to cancel $10-a-ton increases in newsprint prices. Abitibi Power & Paper Co. started the price rise June 1 and other Canadian newsprint manufacturers fell in line. [See p. 175C]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 2

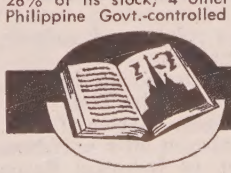
FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,755,000,000	$21,755,000,000	$24,231,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,461,000,000	$27,251,000,000	$27,088,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,129,000,000	$19,233,000,000	$13,359,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$6,698,549,372	$7,757,486,702	$6,262,454,935
England note circulation (£)	1,331,622,000	1,332,268,000	1,286,636,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	4,629,600	8,779,690	5,674,799
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	141.19	140.07	130.38
Bond sales	$10,285,000	$17,115,000	$12,767,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.38	99.35	101.53
SEC composite stock index (265 U.S. stocks)	178.8	175.7	.....
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	113,844	150,697	138,402
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]1,163,250	6,177,100	5,118,000
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,720,000	9,620,000	9,743,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,652,699,000	6,559,218,000	5,893,782,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]811,799	809,475	780,959
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**April** 222	**March** 222	**April 1950** 190
Steel output (tons)	[c]8,840,521	9,071,055	8,224,504
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.16	$7.17	$5.94
Wheat (bu.)	$2.68⅜	$2.70¼	$2.53¼
Corn (bu.)	$2.01⅞	$2.00¼	$1.73¾
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]182.4	182.4	156.8
BUSINESS:	**April**	**March**	**April 1950**
New incorporations‡	7,653	7,649	8,375
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]290	**Last Week** 285	**Year Ago** 282
Failures (May 24)‡	191	171	214

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, May 23 [b]May 26 [c]May 19 [d]May 29 [e]Revised

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Aluminum Co. of America	Irving W. Wilson	Pres.	Apr. 19
American Assn. of Advtg. Agencies	Louis N. Brockway of Young & Rubicam, Inc.	Chrmn.	Apr. 19
American Can Co.	C. H. Black	Chrmn.[1]	Apr. 24
	W. C. Stock	Pres.	Apr. 24
American Chain & Cable Co.	Wilmot F. Wheeler	Chrmn.[1]	May 2
	Cyrus N. Johns	Pres.	May 2
Associates Investment Co.	Robert L. Oare	Chrmn.	May 15
Bell Telephone Laboratories	Dr. Mervin J. Kelly	Pres.	Apr. 20
Columbia Gas System, Inc.	Stuart M. Crocker	Chrmn.[1]	May 3
	George S. Young	Pres.	May 3
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	F. H. Lerch Jr.	Chrmn.[1]	**May 15**
	J. French Robinson	Pres.	May 15
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.	John R. McWilliam	Pres.	May 31
Corn Products Refining Co.	Dr. Ernest W. Reid	Pres.[2]	Apr. 25
Di Giorgio Fruit Corp.	J. S. Di Giorgio	Pres.-Chrmn.	Apr. 27
Gen. Telephone Corp.	Donald C. Power	Pres.	Apr 18
Great Northern Ry.	Frank J. Gavin	Chrmn[1]	May 10
	John M. Budd, 43	Pres.	May 10
A. Hollander & Son, Inc.	Benjamin W. Hollander	Chrmn.	Apr. 27
	Albert J. Feldman	Pres.	Apr. 27
Lonsdale Co.	Atty. Gen. J. H. McGrath	Director	May 23
Monsanto Chemical Co.	Dr. Charles Allen Thomas	Pres.	Apr. 24
Natl. Assn. of Supervisors of State Banks	Wm. A. Lyon, N.Y. State Supt. of Banks	Pres.	Apr. 20
Natl. Board of Fire Underwriters	John R. Cooney of Newark, N.J.	Pres.	May 24
N.Y. Cotton Exchange	John C. Lee	Pres.	June 4
Palestine Economic Corp.	Julius Simon	Chrmn.[1]	June 4
	Joseph Sugarman	Pres.	June 4
Pathé Industries, Inc.	Kenneth M. Young	Chrmn.[1]	Apr. 25
	William C. MacMillen Jr.	Pres.	Apr. 25
Texas Gas Transmission Corp.	W. T. Stevenson	Pres.[3]	May 22
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	Fred H. Haggerson	Chrmn.[4]	May 8
U.S. Gypsum Co.	C. H. Shaver	Chrmn.[5]	May 9
Universal Match Corp.	S. M. Rosenberg	Pres.	May 4
RESIGNATIONS			
Intl. Harvester Co.	Fowler McCormick	Chrmn.	May 28
Philippine Air Line	Col. Andres Soriano[6]	Pres.	May 28

[1]Shifts from president [2]Succeeds Morris Sayre, new vice chairman [3]Succeeds J. E. Hillman Jr., who continues as chairman [4]Retains presidency [5]Succeeds Sewell L. Avery [6]Organizer of the company and owner of 28% of its stock; 4 other key officers resigned with him in dispute with Philippine Govt.-controlled board members.



EDUCATION & RELIGION

Pius X Beatified. Pope Pius X, who died Aug. 20, 1914, was beatified in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome June 3 after church investigators concluded that 2 recoveries from tumors were mira-

cles. The recoveries, one from a malignant tumor, followed prayers to the late Pope. He was the 8th Pontiff to be beatified —the first since Pius V, who died in 1572. Pope Pius XII implored the new Blessed to intercede with God to bring "true and lasting" peace to the world. [See pp. 126B, 120F]

Roman Catholic population of the U.S., Alaska and Hawaii reached 28,634,878 Jan. 1, up 868,737 since last year, according to the *Official Catholic Directory* published by P. J. Kennedy & Sons in New York May 31. It included 43,889 priests, 7,620 brothers and 152,178 sisters. [See Vol. X, p. 182N]

Petrus Blatt, official paper of the German archdiocese, reported in Berlin June 3 that there are 64,473,519 Roman Catholics behind the Iron Curtain. 77 Eastern bishops have been deported, jailed or murdered, the paper said. Bernard Cardinal Griffin, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Eng., said May 20 that more than 10,000 priests and members of religious communities under Soviet control have been deported, imprisoned or slain. "We need not imagine that the persecution has ceased" in Yugoslavia either, he said. [See pp. 120F, 46E]

School Segregation Challenged. A suit to abolish racial segregation in public schools as a denial of equality under the 14th Amendment was tried by a 3-judge federal court in Charleston, S.C. May 28-29. Judges John J. Parker, J. Waties Waring and George Bell Timmerman, all Southerners, reserved decision. The suit was sponsored by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and will serve as a test for similar suits filed in 3 other Southern states. The case specifically concerns the school system of Clarendon County, S.C. [See p. 95P]

Pres. Troy Middleton of Louisiana State U. announced May 28 that Lutrill Amos Payne's application for admission to the Graduate School has been rejected because of LSU's "policy not to admit Negro students" [see p. 24A]. The U. of Maryland Medical School announced May 5 that it was accepting Negro students for the first time in its 144-year history. The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va., agreed May 1 to admit its first Negro student. [See p. 135N-P]

Rotary Scholarships. Rotary Intl., meeting May 27-31 in Atlantic City, voted to spend $750,000 in 1952-54 on graduate student fellowships for study abroad. Attorney Frank E. Spain, Birmingham, was elected president. [See Vol. X, p. 200N-P]

Boy Scouts of America membership, reported at meeting in Chicago May 25-26: 2,795,222 (in 78,716 units). [See p. 175M]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Madelaine Horne Austin, owner-breeder of many champion show dogs; June 2 in Old Westbury, N.Y.

Judge George A. Barlett, 82, Reno judge who granted more than 20,000 divorces (1909-31); June 1 in Reno.

Emile-Auguste Chartier (penname: Alain), 83, French philosopher, writer, educator; June 3 in Le Vezinet, France.

Louis de Brouckere, 81, a Belgian Socialist leader, State Min. 1946-50, Council of State member; June 4 in Brussels.

Alvin Earl Dodd, 68, ex-pres. of American Management Assn.; June 2 in New York.

John Erskine, 71, novelist *(The Private Life of Helen of Troy)*, teacher (Columbia U. English literature prof. 1909-37), pianist, pres. of Juilliard School of Music 1928-37; June 2 in New York of heart ailment. [See Indexes to Vols. I, VII-IX]

Dr. Serge Alexandrovich Koussevitzky, 76, Russian-born conductor emeritus of Boston Symphony Orchestra (1924-49), organizer-director of Berkshire Music Center; June 4 in Boston. One of the greatest conductors of his day, he first became famous in Russia and Europe as a virtuoso of the double bass, exiled himself from Russia in 1920 because of dislike for the Soviet regime, became a U.S. citizen in 1941. He was working on an opera, *Pique Dame*, with composer-conductor Boris Goldovsky when he died. [See Indexes to Vols. I-II, VI-X]

Dr. Napoleao Laureano, 36, Brazilian cancer specialist; May 31 in Rio de Janeiro of cancer.

Jules Henri Marchand, 73, French-born painter and sculptor; May 31 in Millers Corners, N.Y. of heart attack.

Vladimir Mitkevich, 79, Russian leader in electrical technology, Stalin Prize winner; reported June 2 in Moscow by Tass.

Dr. Poul Norlund, 62, Danish archeologist, director of Natl. Museum of Denmark; May 27 in Copenhagen after operation.

Hiram Rivitz, 68, industrialist, chrmn. of Industrial Rayon Corp.; June 4 in Cleveland.

Bela Szanto, 70, Hungarian Communist, War Min. in post-World War I Communist Govt.; June 2 (reported by Govt.).

SPORTS

Baseball Trade. The Chicago White Sox, now leading the AL after winning 17 of their last 19 games, got infielder-outfielder Don Lenhardt from the St. Louis Browns June 4. Chicago first traded 3d-baseman Hank Majeski to the Phila. A's for infielder Kermit Wahl, then sent Wahl and outfielder Paul Lehner to the Browns for Lenhardt. [See pp. 168L-M, 160J-K, 144J]

Bowling. Winners of American Bowling Congress tournament in St. Paul, Minn. April 7-June 3: singles—Lee Jouglard, Detroit, 775; doubles—Bob Benson & Eddie Marshall, Lansing, Mich., 1334; all events—Tony Lindeman, Detroit, 2005; 5-man—C. B. O'Malley team, Chicago, 3070. [See Vol. X, p. 191L]

Golf. French amateur championship in Chantilly June 1: won by Bob Knowles of Brookline, Mass., 3 & 2 over Henri de la Maze of France. [See p. 176E]

Horse Racing. $64,900 Coaching Club American Oaks (3-year-old fillies) at Belmont, N.Y. June 2: won by Herman B. Delman's How, Eddie Arcaro up, for $46,800. [See p. 176F]

Gov. Fuller Warren's veto of a bill to prohibit publication of horse racing information useful to gamblers was upheld, 47-44, by the Florida House of Representatives in Tallahassee May 31. A bill requiring a 30-minute delay in transmitting horse-race results from Florida tracks became law without Warren's signature May 29. [See pp. 152N-P, 80M]

Proximity, alltime champion money-winning harness racer ($252,929), was retired at age 9 June 4 by her owners, Ralph & Gordon Verhurst of Victor, N.Y. [See Vol. X, p. 280C-D]

Tennis. French intl. tourney winners in Paris: (June 3) Singles —Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt (men's), Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio (women's). (June 4) Doubles—Frank Sedgman & Ken McGregor, Australia (men's), Doris Hart & Miss Fry (women's), Miss Hart & Sedgman (mixed). [See p. 104F]

World track & field records recognized by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London June 5: 220-yd. dash—20.2 secs. by Mel Patton in Los Angeles May 7, 1949; decathlon—8,042 points by Bob Mathias in Tulare, Calif. last July 1; 440-yd. hurdles—51.9 secs. by A. Filiput of Italy in Milan last Oct. 1. [See p. 136F; Vol. X, 272L, 216G] . . . Nina Dumbadze of Russia broke her own world discus record for women with a throw of 175 ft. 7/8 in. in Gori (Georgian SSR) May 29. [See pp. 152K-L, 136F-G; Vol. IX, 152M]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 18 seamen were reported lost when a Navy Liberty boat with 135 to 150 men aboard capsized in the harbor at Newport, R.I. May 24. [See p. 160N]

Capt. Barton E. Bacon, commander of the Navy hospital ship *Benevolence* when it collided with the *Mary Luckenbach* last year with loss of 23 lives, was found guilty of negligence by a Navy court-martial in San Francisco May 24. [See Vol. X, 280K]

14 German miners were entombed 3,000 feet below ground by an explosion in a coal mine at Hamm-Herringen May 31.

10 airmen were killed when an AF C-82 Flying Boxcar crashed near New Boston, Tex. June 3. Lightning exploded it. A C-119 supercarrier exploded during a rainstorm and crashed near Jackson, Tenn. June 4 with 4 killed. A C-97 Stratofreighter crashed near San Antonio June 6 killing 9. [See p. 160P]

Only 134 persons were killed in the U.S. on Memorial Day. 84 died in traffic accidents. [See Vol. X, p. 174L-M]

Married. Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller, 33, ex-editor of *Washington Times-Herald*, and Garvin E. Tankersley, her former assistant managing editor, in Montgomery County, Md. May 31 (2d marriage for both). [See p. 175N] . . . Actress Myrna Loy, 45, and Dep. Asst. State Secy. Howland Sargeant, 39, in Ft. Myer, Va. June 2 (her 4th, his 3d marriage). [See Vol. X, p. 280P] . . . Actress Janet Leigh and actor Tony Curtis in Greenwich, Conn. June 4.

Divorced. Lowell P. Weicker, pres. of E. R. Squibb & Sons, by former Mary Hastings Bickford in Reno May 31 (cruelty).

John Wayne Clark Williams, ex-U.S. Vice Consul in Hong Kong, pleaded guilty in Wilkesboro, N.C. June 1 to taking bribes from Chinese for visas. He got 6 years. [See p. 101L-M]